

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The United States as Mediator.

From the Tribune. The House of Representatives gave a true expression of the unanimous feelings of the people of the United States when, on the 17th of December, 1866, it resolved to recommend to the Executive Department of the Government "that the friendly offices of this Government, if practicable, be offered for the promotion of peace and harmony in South America."

We readily admit that the result of the Peace Conferences which during the last ten years have been held in Europe and America, is not entirely satisfactory to those who desire it both possible and desirable to abolish all wars. The Peace Conference held in Washington before the outbreak of the Rebellion was a failure; so was the London Conference, which attempted a peaceful solution of the Schleswig-Holstein question, and the Conference, which was to avert last year the German-Italian war did not take place at all. But granting all this, we rejoice at the fact that, ere any of the great wars just referred to was begun, the idea of a Peace Congress was conceived, and an earnest effort made to prevent the atrocities and barbarities of war.

It was, therefore, eminently proper that the representatives of the American people, in Congress assembled, should recommend, and the Executive should accordingly undertake, the pacific termination of the wars which for some time have been raging on both the Pacific and the Atlantic coasts of South America.

Of the manner in which the United States Government has acquitted itself of its important task, we have now ample information. It appears that our Ministers at the several South American capitals were instructed to propose that a conference be held in the City of Washington, consisting of Plenipotentiaries of the belligerent powers, to be presided over by some person designated by the President of the United States, and that in case of the disagreement of the Plenipotentiaries, the President designate some State or sovereign, not the United States, nor one of the belligerents, to be an umpire to decide all questions which shall be referred to him by the Conference, and the decision of that umpire shall be binding upon all the parties.

In comparing the terms of this mediation with those of the recent London Conference, it is evident that the proposition made by our Government demanded from belligerent powers greater concessions than at the recent London Conference were demanded from either France or Prussia. At the London Conference both Prussia and France were left free to reject any advice that would be tendered, and to make their final appeal to the decision of arms. The South American States, on the other hand, were asked by our Government to bind themselves to abide by the decision of an umpire designated by the United States. While Prussia and France could have no reason whatever to dislike participation in the Conference, the South American States would naturally feel doubtful whether it was safe to trust an umpire who might not understand the subject in all its bearings, or have preconceived notions favoring one of the belligerents.

Expansion of the United States—Mexican

From the Herald. Continental expansion of the area of freedom, once scouted as the dream of visionaries, has become a practicable possibility. Parties once opposed which by inch every movement for the extension of our territory, but who would venture such opposition now, in the changed conditions of social existence? All the argument in favor of cramping national growth—supporting the pent-up Utopia system of development—was drawn from the history of other ages. Asiatic empires and ancient Rome supplied the staple of comparison. Governments with greatly extended territories were "giants without bones;" their deficient vitality, the result of their size, involved their easy dismemberment in times of trouble. Doubtless all this was once true, and its truth depended upon the fact of imperfect communication between the parts of an empire.

The Debate in the British Parliament on Female Suffrage.

It is certainly a notable circumstance that seventy-three members of the British Parliament have just cast their votes in favor of female suffrage. The proposition did not look to admitting all English females to the privilege of voting any more than the Representation bill, of which it was an amendment, looked to admitting all males to the privilege of voting. The motion was to substitute the word person for the word "man" in the bill, and its practical application was only to secure the enfranchisement of spinsters and widows, not of married women. Its adoption may, perhaps, be taken as logically necessitating the enfranchisement of all women, married as well as single, just as the adoption of D'Israeli's measure for enlarging the number of voters may be logically regarded as ultimately resulting in universal suffrage for men.

But, fortunately for the stability of the British Constitution, the British Parliament ordinarily acts upon the idea that the act of government is quite an illogical affair, or, at all events, that it should not be based upon the rules of chp-logic which are peddled out wholesale and retail by the dealers in that article. Hence the greatest of all modern logicians, John Stuart Mill, stopped short with the proposition to confer the franchise upon spinsters and widows, leaving married women among the non-voting classes, and moreover, disfranchising maids and widows whenever they may have the fortune to fall into wedlock. Still, the principle of female suffrage is embraced in Mr. Mill's scheme, and it is not to be wondered at that the introduction of such a revolutionary idea into the British Parliament has caused a great deal of discussion in the English press and in society.

Not only were seventy-three members found to support this principle and its application, but, in the debate on the proposition, some of the ablest members took sides in its favor. As the originator of the scheme, Mr. Mill gave forth arguments at least worthy of attention. It was favored also by Mr. Denman, Mr. Fawcett, and Sir G. Bowyer, while its principal opponent was Mr. Karslake, who was sustained by Mr. Laing, Mr. Onslow, and Lord Galway.

Mr. Mill's arguments were not at all novel to those aware of the political views he has put forward in his published works. Neither,

so far as they referred to general principles, could they be at all striking to those in this country who are familiar with our long-standing discussion on the pendulous question of "Woman's rights." A number of his points were of exclusive application to Great Britain—to its laws and customs as respects the relations of women; and they have no bearing whatever upon this country, or upon the laws on the same subject which prevail, with variations, in all the States of the Union. As regards the regulation of the civil rights and property rights of women, we are far in advance of England, and all Americans will agree that the English laws need correction on those points.

His argument on the main question of female suffrage was in support of a position which we may state thus:—That the present condition of English legislation, the practical working of English institutions, and the general experience of the English people, show that while women are excluded from all voice in public affairs, these affairs will not be so managed as to maintain the highest interest of women in her relation to the State, to society, to the welfare of the human race. His illustrations all bear upon this position. We must confess we cannot see the applicability of the greater part of them, as reasons for establishing female suffrage. It is certain that the most of the measures he advocates can be effected without permitting women to take any part in politics or elections. We know that here, for example, the education of one sex is as well provided for by the State as the education of the other sex. We know that the rights of property of women are quite as well protected as those of men.

We know that in the administration of justice, the crimes committed by males against females are, to say the least, quite as severely punished as those committed by females against males; and if in England women may be "kicked or trodden to death" by men with impunity, we assure him that his sex enjoys no such privileges in America. In regard, then, to the great matters of education, property, and the administration of justice, we have secured in this country all that can possibly be demanded for or by women, without conferring on them the franchise. In so far, therefore, as his argument in favor of female suffrage is based on these points, it is fallacious and inconclusive. And really, there is but little more to his argument. We are astonished at the narrowness and shallowness of the whole thing, when we consider the ability and intellectual power of its author.

The speeches against the debate, the London Times treated the question editorially. It spoke, as we have done, of the ineffective character of Mr. Mill's speech, but reasoned against it on grounds which would be laughed at by the advocates of "women's rights" in this country. After doing so at length, it came to the broad conclusion that "ever since the world has existed the great mass of women have been of weaker mental powers than men, and with an instinctive tendency to submit themselves to the control of the stronger sex. Their destiny in marriage, their chief function is maternity, their sphere is domestic and social life. This is their condition now, and political rights may well be settled in accordance with it."

Another result of this Congress of sovereigns is the all but certain settlement of the affairs of the East. On this difficult and long-veiled question the different Governments are evidently getting more and more into union. Nothing more is necessary to secure a temporary arrangement. We have no hope that the settlement will be final. We are satisfied, however, that difficulties will be got over, and peace will be secured for the present, and the burial of the "sick man" not unduly hastened. Well-laid schemes are sometimes defeated, and notwithstanding the hopeful appearances of the present, we must still be allowed to doubt whether the various States of Europe, armed to the teeth and ready for conflict at a moment's notice, will so easily settle down into a condition of permanent repose.

The Congress of Sovereigns.

Half a century has rolled away since any capital of Europe witnessed such a congress of sovereigns as is now assembling at Paris. Fifty years ago and more, the princes who had combined their forces in a holy league for the overthrow of the first Napoleon, celebrated in London the triumph which had been won at Waterloo. British children then stared at the Czar, and British tradesmen bowed low before the majesties of Prussia and of Holland. The work of these august monarchs had, to all seeming, been thoroughly and finally done. On the 2d of August, 1815, a solemn convention had been signed by their representatives in Paris, Wellington, Castlereagh, and Metternich, to the effect that "Napoleon Bonaparte being now in the power of the allied sovereigns, their Majesties, the United Kingdom of Great Britain, the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Prussia, have agreed, in virtue of the stipulations of the treaty of March 25, 1815, upon the measures most proper to render all enterprises impossible on his part against the peace of Europe."

We know what these "measures" were; how the "King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland," the king, as Swift so bitterly and truly put it, of "Dotted hearts, united States," consented to become the turkey of Europe; how the majesties of Austria, Prussia, and Russia sent "commissioners" to St. Helena to see that the royal turkey did his duty; how the formidable eagle emeshed and caged bent out his mighty life upon that lonely island-rock of the African Atlantic. All these things the sovereigns assembled in London half a century ago did most jubilantly exult over, and commend to the sympathy and the admiration of Christendom.

It is a vastly more brilliant and imposing congress which is meeting now in Paris, and under auspices how different! The sovereigns of Russia and Prussia in person; the heir of the "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland;" the Kings of Portugal and of Belgium, are convened to-day in the capital from which fifty years ago "Napoleon Bonaparte" was expelled by the arms of Europe, as the guests of an Emperor who wears the name and wields the sceptre and sits upon the throne of the ex-tyrant of St. Helena. The Paris which was the prize in now the metropolis of Europe; the France which was then the terror of Christendom is now the host of all the world at a festival of the peaceful arts. From Japan and from Turkey, the Tycoon and the Sultan, monarchs with whom Europe fifty years ago had little more to do than with the Khans of Bokhara and Samarcand, come up now to this marvellous gathering of the potentates of the earth. Never has the sword achieved such a

brilliant and visible victory over the mutual distrust of nations and the traditional reserve of princes, as the third Napoleon sees confessed all about his palace to-day in the name of industry and of commerce, of human progress and the benefit of arts. "Speculation, of course, will be rife, on both sides of the sea, as to the secret motives which may have led to this extraordinary congregation of 'principality and of power,'" and as to the probable results on the policy of Europe of this rare, this unprecedented opportunity afforded to the rulers of mankind to take counsel together face to face. We need not yield to the temptations of such speculation upon such matters.

Congregation of Sovereigns in Europe—What is to Come Out of It?

From the Herald. In 1815 Paris presented a sight such as has been rarely seen in the history of the world. A great battle had been fought—a battle in which an empire and a dynasty were staked, and France was unsuccessful. The empire perished, the dynasty was exiled, and Paris, the pride of France, was occupied by well-nigh a million of strangers. The allied armies, headed by their respective generals, and also by their respective sovereigns, held possession of the French capital, and dictated, not unjustly, but somewhat severely, the terms on which alone peace was to be secured. It was a sorrowful day for France, for Paris, for the family of Napoleon, and for many other families besides—a day strangely mixed with joy and sorrow, with relief and depression of spirits, and which will not and cannot be soon forgotten.

Fifty-two years have since elapsed, and now, in 1867, Paris witnesses and endures another "occupation." The representatives of the allied sovereigns are there, and other sovereigns from the East and from the South, as well as from the West and from the North, not then represented. This time, however, the circumstances are altogether changed. The dynasty they then restored is again in exile, and the dynasty they then dethroned and exiled is again in power. The Parisians, then clothed with sackcloth and sitting in dust and ashes, are now full of life and spirit, and clothed with their holiday attire; and Paris, having adorned herself with new beauties, shines with greater splendor and attractiveness than ever. Then they came as conquerors and the sworn foes of Napoleon; now they come as friends, and as guests of Napoleon's nephew. Such and so strange are the vicissitudes of fortune! Well, indeed, may the crowned heads reflect, as they gather around the Emperor's board, on the vanity of human things.

This congregation of the princes and rulers of Europe is interesting for other reasons than for the contrast which it presents to a former period. It indicates that great success has been achieved. It does more—it promises to be fruitful of great and lasting results. It will be strange if Napoleon is not now fully and formally admitted into the dynastic family of Europe. If he has been waiting for some such event, as we have reason to believe he has, we can discover no reason why his coronation should be longer deferred. Fuller recognition than he is now receiving from his royal brothers and sisters is impossible. He may, therefore, with good grace, and without dreading the insinuation that he has forced himself into unwilling company, put on the imperial crown. The hand of the Holy Father alone is requisite to complete the work. An imperial coronation, unless we greatly mistake, will give France a holiday ere many months roll past.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA, held March 12, 1867, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted: Whereas, in a republican form of government it is of the highest importance that the delegates of the people, to whom the sovereign power is entrusted, should be so selected as to truly represent the body politic, and were being no provision law whereby the people may be organized for the purpose of such selection, and all parties having recognized the necessity of such organization by the formation of voluntary associations for this purpose, and Whereas, there are grave defects existing under the present system of voluntary organization, which it is believed may be corrected by suitable provisions of law; now, therefore, be it

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

HARRISBURG, April 16, 1867.—The "Republican State Convention" will meet at the "Herald House," in Williamsport, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, and to initiate proper measures for the ensuing State canvass. As heretofore, the Convention will be composed of representatives of the several counties, chosen in the usual way, and equal in number to the whole of the Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly. By order of the State Central Committee, GEORGE W. HAMESLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, to be paid on the 15th day of June next, in Cash on and after May 25. They have also declared a SIXTH DIVIDEND on the Preferred Stock of the Company, to be paid on the 15th day of June next, in Cash on and after May 25, at its par value of Fifty Dollars per share. The fractional parts of Shares said to be not entitled to any Stock Dividend, but will be convertible into Stock when presented to the Office of the Company, at the rate of Fifty Dollars per share. Powers of attorney for collection of Dividends can be had on application at the Office of the Company, No. 111 N. E. THIRD STREET. THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25, 1867. A General Meeting of the Stockholders of the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia, will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of June next, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration and deciding upon amendments of the Third and Fifth of the Articles of Association of the said Bank. By order of the Board of Directors, W. HUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE TREMONT COAL COMPANY.

No. 15 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, May 20, 1867. The Interest Coupon on the Mortgage Bonds of the TREMONT COAL COMPANY, due June 1, will be paid on presentation at this office, on or before that date. GEORGE H. COLKETT, Treasurer.

such a festival of the peaceful arts. From Japan and from Turkey, the Tycoon and the Sultan, monarchs with whom Europe fifty years ago had little more to do than with the Khans of Bokhara and Samarcand, come up now to this marvellous gathering of the potentates of the earth. Never has the sword achieved such a

brilliant and visible victory over the mutual distrust of nations and the traditional reserve of princes, as the third Napoleon sees confessed all about his palace to-day in the name of industry and of commerce, of human progress and the benefit of arts. "Speculation, of course, will be rife, on both sides of the sea, as to the secret motives which may have led to this extraordinary congregation of 'principality and of power,'" and as to the probable results on the policy of Europe of this rare, this unprecedented opportunity afforded to the rulers of mankind to take counsel together face to face. We need not yield to the temptations of such speculation upon such matters.

It is enough that in this splendid homage rendered by Europe to the primacy of modern and imperial France, we may easily recognize a signal tribute to the spirit of the age. In spite of all the wars which have shocked the world during the past twenty years, in spite of the rumors of wars which still shake and perturb the Old World, nothing can be more certain than that the already dominant and steadily rising power of this age is the real interest of the real people of Christendom. "Public opinion," said the present Emperor of the French on a memorable occasion, "public opinion always gives the victory in the end." Nothing can be more true; and the secret of the sure victory of public opinion is the emancipation of private industry and of private enterprise. What is called the "democratic" change which has of late years been coming over the social aspect of Europe, a change which marks itself particularly in the increased splendor and luxuriousness of the average style of living in the European capitals, is simply a symbol of this progressive emancipation of industry and of enterprise. The things which half a century ago were the privileges of Dukes and Barons are now the habits of thousands of prosperous, though untitled men in every European country. As the one sovereign of Christendom who has steadily fostered and fought for this progressive emancipation of industry and of enterprise, the Emperor of the French fills his rightful place in the hierarchy of rulers, when he sees the Princes of Europe coming to greet him in his capital to admire and be instructed by the most stupendous exhibition of the results of industry and of enterprise which the world has ever seen. The monarch who has seen the industry and the wealth of France tripled beneath his eyes during a reign of twenty years, and yet who has not feared to lay before France the accumulated evidences of a world-wide progress scarcely less remarkable than her own, may fairly claim to be hailed as the Napoleon of Peace. It is impossible to divine the future. The most astute of mortals may make the most fatal mistakes. The consolidation of great European nationalities may bring on, by a lamentable fatality, new and great European wars. But the present at least we can see and comprehend, and the scenes which are passing now in Paris are the most dazzling homage which has yet been paid to the genius and the fortune of the heir of Napoleon I.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS. JUNE 1, 1867. Proposals will be received at this office, No. 27 1/2, SEVENTH STREET, until noon of the 1st day of July, for the sale to the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works of the Stock in the Germanium, Richmond, Manayunk, and Southwark and Moyamensing Gas Companies, to be used as investments for the sinking fund of said Companies. BENJAMIN S. RILEY, Cashier.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF THE CHESTNUT HILL IRON COKE COMPANY.

will be held at the Office, No. 42 WALNUT STREET, on the 17th day of June, 1867, at 12 o'clock. P. R. FRYE, Secretary.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PARKER PETROLEUM COMPANY.

will be held at the Office, No. 42 WALNUT STREET, on the 17th day of June, 1867, at 12 o'clock. ROBT. THOMPSON, Treasurer.

BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world.

The only true and perfect Dye—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Removes the ill effects of bad Dye. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BACHELOR. All others are more imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 31 BARCLAY STREET, New York.

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HARDENSHIRE.

A most exquisite, delicate and fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by FALON & SON, New York. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR FALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MOURNING MILLINERY. ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MOURNING BONNETS, AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET. 327 6m MAD'LE KEOGH.

MRS. R. DILLON.

NOS. 222 AND 221 SOUTH STREET, Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY, Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles. Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, France, etc. 7 1/2m

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, & C.

F. HOFFMANN, JR. NO. 525 ARCH STREET. FURNISHING GOODS, (Late G. A. Hoffman, formerly W. W. Knight.) FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS. HOSIERY AND GLOVES. SILK, LAMBS' WOOL AND MERRINO UNDERCLOTHING. 58m

J. W. SCOTT & CO., SHIRT MANUFACTURERS, AND DEALERS IN MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET, FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL," PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRA WINGS made from measurement at very short notice. All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety. WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESTNUT STREET. 11m

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

T O HOUSEKEEPERS. I have a large stock of every variety of FURNITURE, Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SITS, PAIRLOR SITS, PAIRLOR SITS, PAIRLOR SITS IN HAIR CLOTH, PAIRLOR SITS IN REPS, sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. F. P. GUSTINE, 811 N. E. CORNER SECOND AND RAOR STREETS.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING. THOMAS A. FARY, HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER, (Late Faby & Bro.) NO. 31 NORTH THIRD STREET, Old BRICK FRONT done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. All orders by Post promptly attended. 4 1/2m

OLD RYE WHISKIES! THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY HENRY S. HANNIS & CO., Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET, WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1867, '68, and of this year, up to present date. Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, E. Rrisson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

Carpets, Canton Mattings, Oil Cloths. Great Variety, Lowest Cash Prices. BEEVE L. KNIGHT & SON, NO. 807 CHESTNUT STREET, (Below the Girard House).

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS. JUNE 1, 1867. Proposals will be received at this office, No. 27 1/2, SEVENTH STREET, until noon of the 1st day of July, for the sale to the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works of the Stock in the Germanium, Richmond, Manayunk, and Southwark and Moyamensing Gas Companies, to be used as investments for the sinking fund of said Companies. BENJAMIN S. RILEY, Cashier.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF THE CHESTNUT HILL IRON COKE COMPANY.

will be held at the Office, No. 42 WALNUT STREET, on the 17th day of June, 1867, at 12 o'clock. P. R. FRYE, Secretary.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PARKER PETROLEUM COMPANY.

will be held at the Office, No. 42 WALNUT STREET, on the 17th day of June, 1867, at 12 o'clock. ROBT. THOMPSON, Treasurer.

BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world.

The only true and perfect Dye—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Removes the ill effects of bad Dye. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BACHELOR. All others are more imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 31 BARCLAY STREET, New York.

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HARDENSHIRE.

A most exquisite, delicate and fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by FALON & SON, New York. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR FALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MOURNING MILLINERY. ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MOURNING BONNETS, AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET. 327 6m MAD'LE KEOGH.

MRS. R. DILLON.

NOS. 222 AND 221 SOUTH STREET, Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY, Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles. Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, France, etc. 7 1/2m

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, & C.

F. HOFFMANN, JR. NO. 525 ARCH STREET. FURNISHING GOODS, (Late G. A. Hoffman, formerly W. W. Knight.) FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS. HOSIERY AND GLOVES. SILK, LAMBS' WOOL AND MERRINO UNDERCLOTHING. 58m

J. W. SCOTT & CO., SHIRT MANUFACTURERS, AND DEALERS IN MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET, FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL," PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRA WINGS made from measurement at very short notice. All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety. WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESTNUT STREET. 11m

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

T O HOUSEKEEPERS. I have a large stock of every variety of FURNITURE, Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SITS, PAIRLOR SITS, PAIRLOR SITS, PAIRLOR SITS IN HAIR CLOTH, PAIRLOR SITS IN REPS, sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. F. P. GUSTINE, 811 N. E. CORNER SECOND AND RAOR STREETS.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING. THOMAS A. FARY, HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER, (Late Faby & Bro.) NO. 31 NORTH THIRD STREET, Old BRICK FRONT done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. All orders by Post promptly attended. 4 1/2m

REMOVED.

OUR BEDDING STORE IS REMOVED FROM THE OLD STAND TO No. 11 South NINTH Street. B. L. KNIGHT & SON.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS ON LINE OF Reading Railroad and Branches. MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON, Mrs. Caroline Winder, Potsville P. O., Schuylkill county. TUSCARORA HOTEL, Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co. MANSION HOUSE, G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county. WHITE HOUSE, Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O. ANDALUSIA, James S. Madeira, Reading P. O. LIVING SPRINGS LODGE, Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county. SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOTEL, H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co. COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, Lebanon Co., Mrs. M. Rodermel, Harrisburg P. O. BOYERTOWN SEMINARY, F. H. Stauffer, Boyertown P. O., Berks co. YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL, A. U. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co. LITIZ SPRINGS, S. Lichtenhaler & Son, Litiz P. O., Lancaster co. EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, A. S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co. [56 m

CAPE MAY.

CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY. Since the close of 1866 much enterprise has been displayed at this celebrated sea shore resort, and magnificent cottages have been erected. Hotels have been remodelled, and the bathing made more comfortable, has been inaugurated, and the essentials of a popular summer resort, a popular feature, which properly understood, is situated at the extreme southern portion of the island, occupying a neck of land at the confluence of Delaware Bay with the Atlantic Ocean. It is entirely surrounded by salt water, hence favored by constant breezes from the sea. The beautiful view of the Ocean, Delaware Bay, and picturesque back country, taking in Cape Henlopen directly at a distance of sixteen miles. The beach is acknowledged to surpass any other point upon the Atlantic coast, being a smooth, compact sand, which declines so gently to the water, that even a child can bathe with security. Added to these attractions is the fact that the effect of the Gulf Stream upon this point renders the water comparatively warm—a point not to be overlooked by persons seeking health from ocean bathing. The distance from Philadelphia to Cape Island is 85 miles by rail, and about the same distance by steamer down the Bay, and by either route the facilities for travel promise to be of the most satisfactory character. The Island Inn Hotel and Boarding-house are commodious for about ten thousand persons. The leading Hotels are the Columbia House, with George J. Boston as proprietor, Congress Hall, with J. Case as proprietor, and United States, with West A. Miller as proprietors, all under the management of gentlemen who have well-established reputations as hotel men. 5 1/2 miles

SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The above House will be opened on the 1st of JULY. For particulars, etc., address WM. T. CALER, PROPRIETOR, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

CONGRESS HALL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

Opens for the Season of 1867 on SATURDAY, July 1. Terms for June, \$20 per day, or \$4 per WEEK. Address J. F. CALE, CONGRESS HALL, Cape Island, N. J. 8 1/2m

COLLEGE HILL HOTEL, POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK.

This delightful summer Hotel, under the management of WILLIAM P. BAKER, a country proprietor of the Collamore House, New York, will be OPENED about June 1. Application may be made to GEORGE MCGRAW, Proprietor. 5 1/2m

COUNTRY BOARD—VERY DESIRABLE.

accommodations and excellent BOARD can be had at MORRISTOWN, N. J., for a season of twelve weeks from the 25th of June. References given and required. A dress Post Office Box No. 146, Morristown, New Jersey. 5 1/2m

SUMMER BOARDING—THAT SPLENDID.

healthy, and popular place known as "The Springs" at Media (on the West Chester Railroad), Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is now open for the reception of guests. 5 1/2m